

## Section 1-6: Two-Dimensional Figures

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to answer:

- How do you identify and name polygons?
- How do you find perimeter, circumference, and area of two-dimensional figures?

Define the following:

1. Polygon
2. Vertex of a Polygon
3. Concave
4. Convex
5.  $n$ -gon
6. Equilateral Polygon
7. Equiangular Polygon
8. Regular Polygon
9. Perimeter
10. Circumference
11. Area

*Example 1:* Make four drawings (using a straight edge) so that two of your drawings are polygons and two are not. Label which is which.

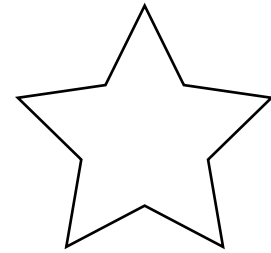
Name the polygon with the following number of sides.

- |    |    |     |     |       |
|----|----|-----|-----|-------|
| 3: | 4: | 5:  | 6:  | 7:    |
| 8: | 9: | 10: | 12: | $n$ : |

*Example 2:* Draw a concave hexagon. Then draw a convex octagon.

*Example 3:* Draw a regular quadrilateral.

*Example 4:* Identify the figure based on the number of sides. Is it concave or convex? Is it equilateral, equiangular, or neither?



*Example 5:* Find the perimeter of a rectangle whose length is 8.3 cm and width is 3.2 cm.

*Example 6:* Find the circumference of a circle with a diameter of 14 in.

Problem Set:

"Nobody got anywhere in the world by simply being content."  
- Louis L'Amour